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Rhode Island to find a place to erect his intended college, he found the countrymen, or, as they were termed, "the men in the woods," "grossly ignorant and uneducated," and very averse to strangers and their projects.[1] Nearly seventy years later the Duke de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt passed judgment upon the people generally "as singularly illiterate," with scarcely a well-conducted free school, their public records being in greater disorder than that of any other of the States. The cause of this he ascribes to the seafaring lives led by the inhabitants, which carried the boys away from school and all opportunities for culture.

A LIST OF GRADUATES OF HARVARD WHO WERE TORIES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, RESIDING IN MASSACHUSETTS.[2]

BY R. S. THOMAS.

Amory, Thomas, 1741, Studied divinity.
Badger, Rev. Moses, 1762, Church of England.
Bernard, Sir Thomas, Baronet, 1767, Went to England.
Bethune, George, 1740, One of the Protesters.
Bliss, Daniel, 1760, Lawyer.
Bliss, Johnathan, 1763, Judge.
Blowers, Sampson Salter, 1763, Lawyer.
Borland, John Lindall, 1772, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Bourne, Shearjashub, 1743, Lawyer.
Bradford, William, 1760, Officer in Bahamas.
Bradosh, Eleazer, 1769, Merchant.
Brattle, Thomas, 1760, Proscribed.
Brinley, Thomas, 1744, Merchant.
Browne, William, 1755, Army.
Byles, Rev. Mather, Sr., 1725, Hollis-street Church.
Byles, Rev. Mather, Jr., 1751, Church of England.
Chandler, Rufus, 1766, Lawyer.
Chandler, Nathaniel 1768, Lawyer.
Chandler, William, 1772, Country gentlemen.
Church, Benjamin, 1754, Physician (scholar roll).
Clarke, Rev. William, 1759, Church of England.

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[1] Report of the Royal Manuscripts Commission.

[2] Compiled from Sabine's *Loyalists of the American Revolution.*

Clarke, Richard, ----------1729,--Merchant, Secretary to Carleton.
Coffin, Sir Thomas Ashton,-----1772,--Commander-General to British Army.
Cotton, Rev. John, ----------1747,--Pastor of First Church.
Crocker, Josiah, ----------1765,--School teacher.
Curwen, Samuel,----------1735,--Judge of Admiralty.
Curtis, Charles,----------1765,--Country gentleman.
Dana, Rev. Samuel,----------1755,--Congregationalist.
Danforth, Samuel, ----------Judge.
Danforth, Samuel, Jr.,---------1758,--Physician.
Danforth, Thomas,----------Lawyer.
Erving, John, Jr., ----------1747,--Merchant, and of Council.
Fayerweather, Rev. Samuel,----1743,--Congregationalist first, & member of Ch. of Eng.
Fisher, Rev. Nathaniel,---------1763,--Born in Massachusetts, and of Church of Eng.
Flucker, Thomas, Jr.,----------1783,--Army officer.
Forbes, Rev. Eli,----------1751,--Congregationalist.
Foster Thomas, ----------
Frye, Peter,----------1744,--Judge and Col.
Gay, Rev. Ebenezer,----------1714,--
Gay, Samuel,----------1775,--
Gerrish, Moses,----------1762,--
Goodale, Nathan,----------1759,--Merchant.
Gorham, David,----------1733,--Lawyer.
Goss, Rev. Thomas,----------1737,--Congregationalist.
Green, Francis,----------1760,--Merchant.
Grindley, Benjamin, ----------1751,--Lawyer.
Hall, Rev. Willard,----------1722,--Congregationalist.
Harrington, Rev. Timothy,------1737,--Congregationalist.
Hatch, Nathaniel, ----------1742,--Clerk of Courts.
Hedge, Rev. Samuel, ----------1759,--Congregationalist.
Hicks, Johnathan,----------1770,--Medical doctor.
Hill, Rev. Abraham, ----------1737,--Congregationalist.
Holyoke, Edward Augustus,----1747,--Merchant.
Hooper, Joseph,----------1763,--Merchant.
Hutchinson, Thomas,----------1727,--Member of House of Rep., Speaker, Judge, Lt.-Governor, Judge Sup. Ct. & Governor.
Hutchinson, Foster, ----------1743,--Judge of Supreme Court.
Hutchinson, Eliakin,----------1730,--Judge.

Hutchinson, William, 1762,--
Inman, George, 1772,--
Jeffries, John, 1736,--Medical doctor.
Jones, Stephen, 1775,--
Kent, Benjamin, 1727,--Lawyer.
Kneeland, 1751,--Medical doctor.
Lee, Joseph, 1729,--Judge.
Lee, Samuel, 1776,--Merchant.
Leonard, Daniel, 1760,--Lawyer.
Lovell, John, 1728,--Teacher.
Lovell, Benjamin, 1774,--
Lyde, Byfield, 1723,--Chief-Justice of Maine.
Man, Ensign, 1764,--Teacher.
Marston, Benjamin, 1749,--Merchant.
Minot, Christopher, 1725,--
Murray, Daniel, 1771,--
Murray, Samuel, 1772,--With B. troops at L.
Oliver, Peter, 1730,--Chief-Justice of Massc'tts.
[The other judges were Edmund Trowbridge, Foster Hutchinson, William Browne, all Tories, and William Cushing, the only Whig.]
Oliver, Peter, 1761,--Medical doctor.
Oliver, Daniel, 1762,--Lawyer.
Oliver, Thomas, 1753,--Lieutenant-Governor and President of Council.
Oliver, Andrew, 1724,--Secretary and Lt.-Gov'r.
Oliver, Brendley Sylvester, 1774,--Medical doctor.
Oliver, Andrew, 1749,--Judge of Court of Pleas.
Orne, Timothy, 1768,--
Paine, Timothy, 1748,--General Court.
Paine, Samuel, 1771,--Clerk.
Paine, William, 1768,--Medical doctor.
Palmer, Thomas, 1761,--
Pecker, James, 1775,--Medical doctor.
Perkins, Nathaniel, 1734,--Medical doctor.
Phips, David, 1741,--Collector and Sheriff.
Pickman, Benjamin, 1759,--Merchant and Collector.
Porter, Samuel, 1763,--Lawyer.
Prout, Timothy, 1741,--
Putnam, James, 1746,--Lawyer and Major.
Putnam, James, Jr., 1774,--Country gentleman.
Pynchon, William, 1743,--Lawyer.
Quincy, Samuel, 1754,--Lawyer.

Rand, Isaac, 1761, Medical doctor.
Rogers, Rev. Daniel, 1725, Congregationalist.
Rogers, Jeremiah Dunman, 1762, Lawyer.
Ropes, Nathaniel, 1745, Judge of Supreme Court.
Ruggles, Timothy, 1732, Lawyer, Brigadier General, Chief-Justice of C. P.; he, with Otis and Patridge, delegates of 1765; President of Congress.
Russell, Charles, 1757, Medical doctor.
Salstontall, Richard, 1751, Col. and Sheriff, son of Richard Salstontall, Judge of Supreme Court.
Sewall, Jonathan, 1748, Attorney-General.
Sewall, Samuel, 1761, Lawyer.
Simpson, Jonathan, 1772, Com. in British Army.
Smith, Isaac, 1767, Tutor at Harvard.
Sparhawk, Samuel Hirst, 1771,
Sparhawk, Nathaniel, 1765, Council.
Spring, Marshall, 1762, Medical doctor.
Stearns, Johnathan, 1770, Lawyer.
Stevens, John, 1766, Dragoons.
Stoddard, Samson, 1730,
Taylor, Joseph, 1765,
Thomas, Nathaniel Ray, 1751, Council.
Thomas, John, 1765, One of seven founders of "Forefathers' Day."
Trowbridge, Edmond, 1728, Judge of Supreme Court.
Tufts, Simon, 1767, Merchant; sold tea in British Army.
Upham, Joshua, 1763, Col. and Inspector-Gen'l.
Vassall, John, 1757,
Vassall, William, 1733,
Vassall, William, Jr., 1771,
Wadsworth, John, 1762, Tutor at Harvard.
Waldo, Joseph, 1741,
Walter, Rev. William, 1765, Episcopal minister and rector of Trinity Church.
Weeks, Rev. Joshua Wingate, 1758, Episcopal minister.
Wheeler, Rev. Willard William, 1755, Episcopal minister.
Whitney, Rev. Aaron, 1737, Cong. minister.
Whitney, Ephriam, Medical doctor.
Whitworth, Miles, Jr., 1772, Surgeon in Navy.
Willard, Abel, 1752, Lawyer.

Willard, Levi, ----------1775,--

Williams, John,----------1760,--General Court.

Williams, Seth,----------1765,--

Williams, Elijah,----------1764,--British Army.

Williams, William,----------1729,--House of Rep.

Williams, Israel,----------1727,--House of Rep.

Winslow, Pelham,----------1753,--Lawyer; Major in British Army. Son of General John Winslow, who was grandson of the second, and great-grandson of the first, Governor Winslow, of Plymouth. As Lieutenant-Colonel in 1755, General John removed the Academies from Nova Scotia. He was Major-General of Militia.

Winslow, Edward,----------1736,--Brother of General John. He was Clerk, Register, and Collector of Post.

Winslow, Edward, Jr.,----------1765,--Clerk and Col. in British Army.

Winslow, Isaac,----------1762,--Medical doctor.

Winslow, Rev. Edward,--------1741,--Episcopal minister of Quincy or Braintree, born in Boston.

NOTE.

It is calculated that one-third of the American people were loyalists during the Revolution. They were especially strong in New York and South Carolina and Georgia. In Virginia the Tories were fewer than in any other of the States. In New England they were very strong. At the time of the evacuation of Boston, upwards of eleven hundred retired in a body. Among this number were many persons of distinguished rank and consideration. Sabine puts the whole number who embarked at the different ports of Massachusetts, pending the controversy and during the war, at 2,000, "at the lowest computation." He says that nearly all the officials of all grades held to the crown, but this remark does not apply to Virginia. Nor, it seems, were there the same pretexts for impeaching the patriotism of the Virginia rebels. The descendants of loyalists used to say that Washington became a rebel because he was soured at not being retained in the British army, after his service in the French and Indian war. But the money consideration, as a motive, was seldom charged against the Whigs of Virginia; and if the thought obtruded itself upon Washington that by living and dying under colonial institutions he would live and die undistinguished, it was a reproach to the condition of things and not to one who will live for all time. Sabine shows, however, that many men of the North were not free from as pointless an attack. The shipping men of the North, who comprised the influential interests, were wholesale smugglers. A large portion of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were bred to trade, or the command of ships, and more than one of them was branded with the epithet of "smuggler." John Hancock, who was the first to affix his name to the Declaration of Independence, was at the time a defend-

ant in the admiralty court, in suits of the crown, for nearly half a million of dollars as penalties alleged to have been incurred for violations of the statute book. Sabine says: "If, therefore, the war of the Revolution had its origin in a long course of aggression upon the rights of the North, its successful issue was due in some measure to the more meritorious, because more disinterested exertions of the South." Sabine gives the names of eight hundred and thirty-six Tories of Massachusetts, and there are biographies of four hundred and ninety-five of the leading citizens in every walk of life. The wealth, the intelligence, the social and official positions, were all held by the Tories. Of the four hundred and ninety-five men whose biographies are given, one hundred and forty were graduates of Harvard, and the remaining three hundred and fifty-five were just as conspicuous and distinguished. He gives sketches of fifty-nine Virginians, and in his fragments at the end of his two volumes there is a mere mention of fifty-six more, making one hundred and fifteen in all. But of this number very few held any official position. Many of them were Scotch merchants and recent immigrants, Virginians in name only. The most prominent office-holders who adhered to the crown were John Randolph, the attorney-general of the colony, educated, it is believed, at William and Mary, and buried in the college chapel, Richard Corbin and Ralph Wormeley, Jr., of the council, who were educated in England. The only two mentioned by Sabine as students of William and Mary who lent aid to the English cause were Christopher and Robert Robinson, who left the college during the Revolution and ran off to the British. A list of the Virginia loyalists will be given in some future magazine.

LETTER OF RALPH WORMELEY, JR., OF ROSEGILL.[1]

August 8, 1783.

HON. CHAS. JAMES FOX, *London:*

Sir,—I do not address this letter to you in the vain hope that it will be the means of introducing me to your correspondence, and that a man of your high engagements can withdraw yourself from them to a familiarity with me. It is as Secretary of State that I write to you, and expect to receive at your hands and through your representatives that justice I may rightly claim.

The subject is the detention of my negroes at New York. I went to the Northward this summer with the intention of proceeding to New York and making personal application to the commander-in-chief for them, but was taken ill on the road, and heard from undoubted official authority in Philadelphia that none were restored to their owners. This is considered generally in America an infraction of the treaty, and whether Sir Guy Carleton, who is a man of business and of a clear reputation, has acted in this manner

[1] Copied from the letter book of Ralph Wormeley, Jr., by Dr. A. G. Grinnan.